THE
VIRGINIA JOURNAL
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1787. (No. 158.)

Groceries, &c.

On the loweſt terms for caſh or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

Wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore on Prince-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

Grenada ſpirit,
Weſt-India rum,
ditto,
} Wines.
and green teas,
muſcovado ſugar,
indigo,
nutmegs and
Mackerel and codfiſh,
Dry codfiſh,
Spermaceti and liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and ſoap,
Mens' and womens' large and ſtrong leather ſhoes,
Double and ſingle Glouceſter and Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint,
10 by 8 window-glaſs,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons,
Molaſſes,
Engliſh canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

A ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—DINING CHAIRS with harneſs complete finiſhed.

Lots on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water ſtreets, to be leaſed on ground-rent or ſold in fee-ſimple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

Well bought Goods,

For COST and CHARGES.

THE public are requeſted to obſerve that WILLIAM PRIOR has left his remarkable aſſortment of IRISH LINENS, DOWLASNABURGS, BROWN ROLLS, PRINTED LINENS, CALICOES, CHINTZES, MUSLINS, BANDANO HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Striped LAWNS, and GOWN PATTERNS, to JOHN MURRAY and CO. who will diſpoſe of them for ready-money only, at the uſual low rates by wholeſale.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

Imported and to be ſold on board the ſhip Mary, Captain Maddick,

BOOTS, Shoes, a quantity of Satin Breeches, Draught Porter in caſks, old Madera Wine in bottles, an aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery Ware, Cordials of different ſorts, Pickles, Perfumery, a Portmanteau, &c.—Apply at Mr. Ward's tavern.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS HANNAH informs the gentlemen, merchants and traders, that he has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE in the firſt three-ſtory houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, where boxes and apartments; and promiſes good entertainment, to thoſe who favor him with their company, and makes no doubt of pleaſing thoſe who may favor him with every article expected at a Coffee-houſe, and will alſo take in private boarders on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

RAN away from the Subſcribers in November laſt, two apprentice lads, one named WILLIAM RIGNEY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high: He had on and took with him one great coat, one fuſtian waiſtcoat, two ſhirts, two pair of trouſers, one pair of ſtockings and one pair of ſhoes.—The other named MORGAN HOGE, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high: He had on and took with him two ſuits of apparel.—Whoever takes up ſaid lads and brings them to their maſters again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of TWO POUNDS and SIX-PENCE, or in proportion for either of them.

JAMES MOORE,
JOHN COFFEE.

William H. Powell and Company,

Have for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms,

Excellent
London Porter.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the houſe on Prince-ſtreet, lately occupied by Capt. Abel Willis, wherein he propoſes to provide OYSTER SUPPERS during the ſeaſon, for ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to honor him with their company.—He has alſo the beſt of liquors, and will give ſuch attendance as is in his power. He will likewiſe take in a few boarders upon reaſonable terms.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, Jan. 25, 1787.

Dumfries, Jan. 18, 1787.

THE Subſcriber wiſhing to diſcontinue the buſineſs of retailing goods, will ſell the STOCK he has on hand, to the amount of 8 or £. 900 worth; they are well aſſorted for a retail ſtore, and I will take the coſt and charges for them, on a credit of eighteen months and two years, perhaps the money may not then be wanted, provided the principal is well ſecured and the intereſt punctually paid as it may afterwards become due.

I will alſo let the LOT and HOUSE I now live in, on an eaſy rent for 3 or 4 years; it is a large convenient houſe, well ſituated for a tavern, being next door to the Court-Houſe, and where I am told, that formerly conſiderable ſums of money were made in that way.—The whole lot and garden is under a ſtrong pailing, and the garden well planted with a variety of choice fruit, and is thought to be the moſt healthy and pleaſant ſituation in this town.—I propoſe moving into the country in the month of April or May next, at which time poſſeſſion may be had, or before, if wanted by any perſon who may incline to rent it. MATTHEW HARRISON.

To be ſold at the late dwelling-houſe of Moſes Simpſon, deceaſed, in Fairfax County, near Wolf-Run, for ready-money,

ABOUT THIRTY young likely Virginia born SLAVES, amongſt whom there are a valuable blackſmith and ſhoemaker; alſo, a waggon and team, ſeveral horſes and mares, a large and valuable ſtock of cattle, hogs and ſheep, the crop of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, &c. between four and five thouſand weight of pork, houſehold and kitchen furniture, tools and utenſils of every ſort.—The ſale will begin on Thurſday the 22d of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, and continue until all is ſold.

Alſo, will be ſold on the firſt day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at his quarter on Pohick in ſaid county, all the crop of corn, wheat, fodder, ſtock of cattle, hogs, horſes, tools and utenſils of every kind.

All perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in as the law directs, that they may be ſettled; and all indebted by bill, bond or open account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

RICHARD SIMPSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM SIMPSON, }

January 24, 1787.

To be rented, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of May next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, ſuitable either for a tavern or private gentleman, likewiſe a ſtore, well calculated for a retailer, adjoining the houſe, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately.—The premiſes are ſituated on Prince-ſtreet, near Capt. Harper's wharf.—For further particulars inquire of MICHAEL THORN.

SEINES,

OF an excellent quality and various ſizes; alſo ſmall CABLES fit for bay or river craft, to be ſold cheap by

D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.—I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that a quantity of Rone has lain upon the county wharf this eight weeks, to the great prejudice of ſaid wharf; the owner is requeſted to take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the wharfage and the expence of this advertiſement.

JOSEPH GREENWAY, H. M.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

Wanted on Rent, either in Loudon, Frederick or Berkeley Counties, or in Maryland, near Alexandria,

A FARM from one to three hundred acres, with a convenient houſe, either brick, ſtone or frame, near one hundred acres of clear land with good fence, and ſome meadow, with the neceſſary out-houſes for a family, good land for grain or tobacco, or a mill with a ſmall tract of land. Any perſon who may have either of theſe before-mentioned, are requeſted to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT, REYNOLDS and BERKLEY, or EDWARD HARPER in Alexandria, either perſonally or by letter, acquainting them of the terms they would rent ſuch on, with a particular deſcription of the place. The perſon who wants it is acquainted with farming, having lived many years on a farm in New-Jerſey.—Poſſeſſion will be wanted ſome time in March next.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

To be leaſed for a term of years or lives,

THREE FARMS, each containing about eighty acres, whereof at leaſt one eighth part is well watered meadow land, and one fourth part in wood, ſituate between five and ſix miles from Alexandria.—One of the farms has a dwelling-houſe, ſome fruit trees, about eight acres in timothy and about thirty acres in wheat.—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately and the terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber, or Mr. RICHARD M. SCOTT living in Alexandria.

CHARLES LEE.

Jan. 31, 1787.

Genuine Stoughton's Bitters,

May be had at the Printing-Office.

LOST,

A SILK PURSE, containing a ſum of money.—Whoever will leave it at the Printing-Office, with the contents, ſhall have TWO GUINEAS [illegible]

PARIS, October 5.

THEY write from Beſiers, that ſome workmen employed in digging a well at Autignac, a village three miles from hence, got to the depth of about ſix toiſes, when, obſerving water to riſe, they redoubled their activity, and were preſently aſtoniſhed by a moſt violent ſubterraneous exploſion. Having recovered from their ſurpriſe, they again approached the pit, at the bottom of which they perceived one of their comrades, to whom they called, but received no anſwer. One of his brothers being apprehenſive of his ſafety, deſcended in a bucket, in order to yield him ſome aſſiſtance; but this man ſhewed no ſigns of life, after he had reached the bottom. He was followed by a third, who experienced the ſame fate. A fourth had the courage to deſcend, his companions taking due precaution of faſtening a rope to him, and following him with the eye, he was gently lowered; they ſoon perceived his head to droop, and his whole frame to be violently agitated. Being immediately drawn up, he continued without motion two hours, Recourſe was had to experiments, which ought to have been firſt adopted. They let down a cock in the bucket, and on being drawn up, it was found on the point of expiring, with its feathers burnt. A ſimilar experiment was tried on a cat, which was almoſt dead when drawn up. By the aſſiſtance of hooks and other implements the three perſons were raiſed out of the pit, being quite lifeleſs, and all their ſkin appeared to be calcined. The letters further ſay, that the ſubterraneous noiſe ſtill continues, and that the chymiſts are endeavouring to diſcover the cauſe of the exploſion, and of the vaporous gaz, which has proved ſo fatal in its effects. It is added, that vitrified matter has been taken from the pit, which it is ſuppoſed muſt have been in a ſtate of fuſion.

LONDON, October 21.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 5.

"Caglioſtro is ſtill the ſubject of general converſation here. People of experience ſay, that the Parliament would not have given him the title of Comte, were he not ſo in effect. So the aſſertion to that purpoſe, inſerted in the famous arret of the 31ſt of May, gives the lie direct to all his traducers. Caglioſtro might have been unhappy in his youth, that is poſſible; but when acknowledged by his parents, he then became poſſeſſor of the fortune he now enjoys: It is unjuſt to diſpiſe him for what is not his fault.——Thoſe who aſk why he does not reveal the ſecret of his birth and riches do not reflect, that perhaps all his affluence depends on his myſterious ſecreſy. Being one day aſked by a certain nobleman, high in office, why he had not as yet adopted ſome country, which he might call his own. He anſwered, 'I have travelled through a great part of the world. Wherever I have been I found men to be inſincere, and women faithleſs (one excepted;) in all places I ſaw vice honored and virtue diſpiſed; until I ſee the contrary take place, I ſhall never adopt one country in preference to another.

"There is now a conteſtation between the nobleman who obtained the grant of the *alluvions* (lands recovered from ſea) and thoſe who ſolicited for it by his interpoſition. The latter gave 170,000 livres for the arret, and they now tell the protected courtier, that as the attempt failed, he ſhould return them the ſum which was only conditionally given. The nobleman anſwers, 'I fulfilled my miſſion; you aſked for an arret, and letters patent authoriſing you to take poſſeſſion of the *alluvions*; I obtained your requeſt, but I did not anſwer for the conſequences which I could not foreſee.'

"There is a great probability that the projectors will never hear any more about 170,000 livres. This adventure calls to my remembrance an anecdote of Du Barry (Le Rous) and the Chavalier d'Arques:

"There was a queſtion of gaining a million of money. Du Barry wanted a ſecond to bring the enterpriſe to a fortunate concluſion. The probity of the parties was at ſtake. Chevalier d'Arques was at firſt very ſcrupulous, ſpoke of his honor, and preconciſed his ſentiments. Du Barry, putting his hand to the hilt of his ſword, thus addreſſing him, "*Je ne vous quitte pas, Chevalier! ſans me battre avec vous, ſi vous n'avouez pas que vous et moi ſommes deux frippons.*" "I ſhall not leave you, Chevalier! without meaſuring my ſword with your's, if you do not own that we are both knaves." The Chevalier ſeeing that there was no ending the matter, confeſſed the fact, let himſelf be prevailed upon, followed Du Barry's advice in every thing and ſaw the enterpriſe crowned with ſucceſs. When rogues get together, they own that they are not honeſt men!

"A courier extraordinary arrived on the 2d, from Madrid, and announced that a galleon has entered the port of Cadiz, laden with ſix millions of piaſtres. She ſailed from the Havannah the 24th of laſt May.

"The King a few days ago aſked a centinel of the French guards, how his Colonel (Marſhal de Biron) was? Very ill, Sire! Replied the ſoldier, but there are ſome hopes of his recovery." I wiſh, added the Monarch, that he may live as many years as there are candidates for his place.

"The American States have ſent orders to M. Jefferſon, their Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Verſailles, to have a ſervice of gilt plate immediately made, and to preſent it in their name to Comte de Vergennes, as an acknowledgment of the ſervices that Miniſter rendered them during the laſt war. This preſent will coſt Congreſs 120,000 livres.

"Letters from Pondicherry go ſo far as to ſay, that the inhabitants of that place teſtify the greateſt wiſh of becoming Engliſh ſubjects. This inclination is become ſtill ſtronger ſince the execution of the privileges granted to the new India Company. It is certain that that Indian country is a mere ſolitude and a ſcene of deſtruction, ſince the diſmembering of the four great diſtricts of Elour, Regimendri, Karical and Monfatanagar."

PITTSBURGH, January 6.

We are happy to have an opportunity of congratulating our fellow-citizens on the arrival in this town of the great, the mighty, and the warlike GIOSOTTO the firſt, King of the Seneca nation; defender of Hannah's town; protector of the widow and orphan, &c. &c.

There was an elegant entertainment (conſiſting of three gallons of whiſkey and twenty pounds of flour) prepared for his Majeſty and retinue, which they enjoyed with an uncommon reliſh, as theſe articles have become exceedingly ſcarce within his Majeſty Gioſotto's dominions.

His Majeſty amuſes himſelf, whilſt he remains here, in walking about to view the curioſities of this place; in quaffing good whiſkey; and ſmoking tobacco and the bark of willow trees, through his curiouſly ornamented wooden pipe. As anecdotes of great men can never fail to be intereſting to the public, we ſhall not neglect to add, that his Majeſty was obſerved to be particularly fond of viewing the game of billiards; ſome biographers pretend to aſſert that his Majeſty has been a great gameſter in his time, but whether billiards or foot-ball was his favorite game, we cannot pretend to aſſert.

NEWBERN, January 10.

Preſent ſituation of America.

Head winds—dark, foggy weather—the Captain confined to the cabbin, deſtitute of power or command. The man at the helm faſt aſleep——officers below, playing backgammon—the yards not braced—the rigging out of order—ſails torn, and her ancient abuſed.—Several leaks—planks ſtarted, water gaining upon her, and not a hand at the pumps.—Monkeys walking the quarter-deck, and an ape endeavouring to find out the ſhip's way—the ſailing-maſter deceived in his obſervation, owing to his quadrant's having falſe glaſſes—the boatſwain, a clever fellow, ſplit his call in piping all hands; but few attended him.—The Captain ſoliciting his enlargement, (ſpecifying the danger the ſhip was in, as a very heavy current was then ſetting them upon the quickſands of anarchy) but could not obtain it.—They had loſt their beſt-bower, which the ſeamen termed *Public Faith*; and were endeavouring, by a chymical proceſs, to tranſmute a ſoft, weak ſubſtance into one, but it *was feared they would not be able to effect their purpoſe*.—A mutiny in the fore-caſtle—the leak increaſing, &c. Our informant adds, that juſt before he left the ſhip the wind began to veer round, and ſome of the crew began to expreſs their wiſhes that the Captain might be reinſtated in his command.—If this event takes place, we doubt not that the America, with the bleſſing of Heaven, will be carried to her deſtined port.

The ſhip Great-Britain, we hear, will ſail ſhortly in queſt of the America. and it is expected they will meet ſomewhere in the Miſſiſſippi.—This ſhip is chiefly manned with ſavages.

CHARESTOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts)* January 19.

Extract from the Journal of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of New-Hampſhire, Jan. 4.

"The committee on paper money returns reported, that 400 perſons voted for the plan, 697 againſt it, 873 for various alterations and amendments, 131 againſt the various alterations and amendments, and 1238 againſt paper money on any plan."

M. THORNTON, for the committee.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

Of all ſovereign ordinances the following is not the moſt incurious; we are indebted to a correſpondent for a copy, which in his travels he extracted from the Archives of St. Peterſburgh.

"When the Czarina *Catharine Alexowna* aſcended the throne of Ruſſia, the women were reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery. The Sovereign, in compaſſion to her own ſex, reſolved to better their condition, by encouraging aſſemblies modelled upon thoſe of other countries of Europe. Their dreſs was altered after the Engliſh faſhion; ſatin and luſtring ſucceeded the clumſy furs, and the unſeemly bearſkin cap, made way for the ſmart head-dreſs of the fair daughters of Britain. Women were no longer confined to the inner apartments, they ſaw company, returned viſits, and were admitted into all public places.

"Yet as this was an innovation in the manners and cuſtoms of her ſubjects, the Czarina, in order to enforce the reform, and keep it up within the bounds of decency, was obliged to reſtrain it within proper limitations. By her edict therefore it was provided, that,

"In the firſt place, the perſon at whoſe houſe the ſocial meeting is to be held, ſhall make it known by public advertiſement, on a written board fixed in the front of the houſe, giving notice of his intention. Secondly, The aſſembly ſhall not open till between four and five in the evening nor continue after ten at night. Thirdly, The maſter of the houſe ſhall not be obliged to meet at the door his viſitors, nor to lead them in or bear them company; but although he be not compelled to go through ſuch formalities, it ſhall be his care to furniſh his gueſts with chairs, lights, refreſhments, and every thing they may call for. He muſt alſo be provided with cards, dice and every other implement for gaming.

"The fourth article ſtates, That no fixed hour is appointed for any perſon entering or leaving the houſe, it will be ſufficient to be ſeen there.

"Fifthly, Each viſitor ſhall be at liberty to walk or play, at his pleaſure. No one ſhall ridicule to laugh at, or take notice of what another may think proper to do, under the penalty, for each tranſgreſſion, to empty the Grand-Eagle (a bowl of brandy, containing above a pint,) which will be enough for any one coming in or going out to bow to the company.

"Sixthly, All perſons of rank and quality, officers, merchants, capital tradeſmen, maſter-workmen, eſpecially carpenters, and perſons employed in chancery, ſhall be admitted, as well as their wives and children.

"By the ſeventh, all ſervants, except thoſe of the houſe, are ordered to attend within call for their reſpective maſters. The eighth is the moſt ſingular, and runs thus:—No lady ſhall preſume to drink to excess of inebriation under any pretence whatever; nor ſhall any man commit the like exceſs before nine o'clock.

"The ninth and laſt articles enjoin the practice of decency to ladies playing at any game, where forfeits are pledged, ſuch as queſtions and commands, &c. it ſhall be permitted to no man to extort a kiſs, or attempt to beat a woman during the aforeſaid time, on pain of being excluded in future."

Such were the regulations of Catharine's court. However ridiculous they may ſeem at firſt ſight, when we reflect that politeneſs is refined by time, it will appear that the above ſocial code is the beſt calculated for the firſt rudiments of a polliſhed people, not above one degree removed from a ſavage brutality.

ALEXANDRIA, February

On Friday the 26th Ult. was executed at Richmond, purſuant to their Sentence, Eliſha Lafferty and Iſaac Read; the former for cruelly burning his uncle, to extort from him a Confeſſion of the place where his Caſh was concealed; and the latter for aiding in the nefarious Purpoſe.

The General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland have granted Leave to a Number of Gentlemen to eſtabliſh a Mint for the Coinage of Silver and Copper within that State.

Yeſterday arrived the Friendſhip, Capt. [illegible] from Whitehaven.

☞ On Tueſday next at 10 o'Clock A. M. the Annual Election of Truſtees, Freeholders to repreſent the Corporation, will commence, at which time the Keepers reſident in Town three Months are required to attend, The Owners of improved Lots added to the Town, according a late Act of Aſſembly entitled to vote.

For the VIRGINIA JOURNAL and ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

THE EXAMINER. No.

THE alarming ſtate of our Federal Government, the unhappy diſturbances which prevail in one part of the Union, and the general arrangement of public affairs which ſeems to promiſe the whole, cannot fail to affect every perſon who feels anywiſe intereſted in the proſperity of the United States.

It is unneceſſary to repeat the well known truth that man in a State of civil ſociety cannot retain his natural liberty; ſome part of it muſt be given up to ſecure the reſt, and enjoy the protection of the whole. The ſacrifice is ſmall when the benefits reſulting from it are conſidered.—If the powers veſted in any ſingle or body of men, are abuſed, and the ſubject unjuſtly oppreſſed, he has an undoubted right to reſiſt. Before into ſuch abuſe, to uſe his utmoſt influence and exertions to correct it by mild, lenient and peaceful methods, and if theſe fail, an appeal to arms will be juſtified;—but before this *dernier reſort* is applied to, every other method ſhould be eſſayed, and ſhould be carefully and attentively examined whether this oppreſſion ariſes from an unlawful exertion of power, or the want of a proper exertion of it. If from the latter, arms are unneceſſary.—The deficiency of power in a government is always oppreſſive to the honeſt and induſtrious. The ſprings of liberty cannot be felt in any country without a competent power to protect it: This power originally reſides in the people; they delegate it to ſome man, or body of men; if in too ample a manner, they are in danger of forming an engine for their own deſtruction; if with too ſparing a hand, they cannot receive thoſe benefits from it which was intended to procure.—The mean, perhaps, difficult, but ſtill it is attainable. Let the United States be conſidered in any, or every point of view, and an union between them will be found not only convenient and advantageous, but neceſſary. The uniformity of language, a ſimilarity of manners and cuſtoms, and, in fact, a conſanguineal tie, form the connection natural and pleaſing; a commercial intercourſe, and the common ſafety make a confederacy political and neceſſary. A confederation was formally and ſolemnly entered into in 1778, fully ratified in 1781; to ſay that we have derived no advantage from this confederation would be abſurd; it has undoubtedly been the great means of giving us freedom and independence; but to prove that we can draw from it, in its preſent ſtate, thoſe advantages which are neceſſary for our happy being and proſperity would be equally abſurd: Our experience convinces us that we cannot.

This, perhaps, to many, may appear ſtrange, that a government which was of ſufficient force to carry us through uncommon difficulties in a time of war, and finally extricate us with honor, ſhould be found inadequate to managing the affairs of the Union in a profound peace: But the reaſons are obvious. At a time when we were [illegible] for liberty an extreme caution was

...Congreſs with the power of doing good, ...ſhould alſo enable them to do harm. This ...of jealouſy might, perhaps, have been at... ...with fatal effects but the Legiſlature of every ...upon a requiſition of Congreſs, examined ...a ſcrupulous nicety whether that body was ...wered to make ſuch a requiſition, and, if it was, ...her there could not be found ſome oſtenſible ...for their non-compliance with it: Happily, I ...ay, for us, the ſituation of our affairs, at that ...was generally ſuch as not to admit of a ſcruti... ...this kind; the emergency was preſſing and ...admit of no delay, and our critical ſituation led ...one to exert himſelf to the utmoſt to extricate ...of it; requiſitions then had all the force of ...ands; immediate danger induced an immedi... ...mpliance. But ſince the return of peace the ...appear not to have been impreſſed with the ...ity of immediately complying with the requi... ...of Congreſs: The idea of preſent danger be... ...moved, they have generally ſought out ſome ...or other for a non-compliance or a procraſ... ...n; the reſolutions of that body have been diſ... ...ed; and their unſupported authority, like the ...ays of an expiring taper, diſcover evident ...of a ſpeedy diſſolution!——

...us pauſe for a moment and conſider what may ...conſequences of a diſſolution of the Federal ...ent. The cauſe which united us was a ...cauſe; the loans which were procured to ...were upon the plighted faith of the United ...and we found that it required *more* than our ...efforts to ſave us from ruin.—How then can ...pect, if the confederacy is diſſolved, that we ...ſatisfy the juſt demands of our public creditors, ...caſe of danger, provide for our common ſafe... ...Will thoſe who advanced us money in the ...of our greateſt difficulty, and upon our *united* ...be willing to look to each State for its propor... ...nd inſtead of applying to one body for the ...pal or intereſt apply to thirteen? Or, can ...he State in the Union, if invaded by a foreign ...find reſources for defence, within itſelf inde... ...nt of the other States?—Theſe are two con... ...ces of the greateſt moment which would be ...ed by a diſſolution of the confederacy. A ...ete violation of the public faith, and a total ex... ...to any power that may chuſe to invade us. ...Federal man muſt undoubtedly ſee that this ...is which calls for his moſt vigorous efforts ...ort and give energy to the Federal Govern... ...But how this can be beſt effected ſeems to ...great queſtion. The 13th article of the pre... ...feleration, ſays, "Every State ſhall abide by ...determinations of the United States, in Con... ...aſſembled, on all queſtions which by this ...deration are ſubmitted to them, *and the arti... ...this confederation ſhall be inviolably obſerv... ...ery State*, and the Union ſhall be perpe... ...ſhall any alteration at any time hereaf... ...made in any of them; unleſs ſuch altera... ...be agreed to in a Congreſs of the United ..., and be afterwards confirmed by the Legiſ... ...es of every State."

...the firſt part of this article been fully and un... ...cally complied *with* we ſhould not perhaps ...lt *all thoſe inconveniencies* which we now ...nder: But, as that is not the caſe, it has be... ...ſolutely neceſſary for our common welfare ...t meaſures for ſtrengthening and invigorat... ...Government of the Union. A convention ...gates from the ſeveral States to reviſe the con... ..., and to propoſe ſuch alterations as to them ...pear neceſſary, ſeems to have been the gene... ...roved plan.

...e of the States have not fallen in with the ...from an idea, that if ſuch a reviſal was ..., Congreſs ſhould have propoſed it; and ...derogating from the dignity of that body ...Legiſlatures of the States to take upon them... ...e appointing of Delegates for a general con... ...without firſt conſulting the Supreme Coun... ...e Union. But ſuch an idea appears to have ...haſtily taken up; for when we conſider ...ſelf, which it always excites in a free go... ...t for the rulers to requeſt an addition to ...rity, and the unwillingneſs to enlarge the ...government, which pretty generally pre... ...ing the people of the United States, it muſt ...owledged that Congreſs have ſhewn great ...and delicacy in not adviſing to the meaſure; ...re is no doubt but that the alterations propoſed ...ly of men choſen for the expreſs purpoſe of ...the Federal Government (and happily they ...rſters, who in times of our greateſt diſtreſs, ...ewn themſelves highly worthy of the confi... ...f their country) whoſe commiſſion is of ſo ...uration; who are veſted with neither legiſ... ...ecutive, nor judiciary powers; and whoſe ...ns or amendments will be ſcrutinized and ..., adopted, or rejected, by Congreſs; will ...ith a more general approbation among the ...of the ſeveral States, and be leſs apt to ex... ...jealouſy which is natural to a free people, ...ſame alterations would, if propoſed by Con... ...any body in power.

...rder to give energy and reſpectability to the ...Government, the articles of confederation ...ve a conſtitutional force paramount to the ...tions of the ſeveral States; Congreſs muſt be ...to compel a compliance with thoſe requiſi... ...d reſolves which are neceſſary for the com... ...ifare, and which, by the Federal Conſtitu... ...y may be authorized to make. This alone ...firmneſs and ſtability to our public con... ...nd by this the honeſt citizen will be reliev... ...rotected; induſtry will be encouraged and ...; commerce will flouriſh; peace, harmo... ...appineſs will prevail through the United States; and we ſhall ſhew to the world that we can maintain our independence with honor and dignity.

RIDER to the Act "to amend and reduce into one Act, the ſeveral laws concerning Naval Officers."

AND be it further enacted, That the keepers of the ſeveral ferries eſtabliſhed by law over the river Potomack, ſhall on or before the 1ſt day of June next, enter into bond with good and ſufficient ſecurities in the penalty of fifty pounds, with the courts of the reſpective counties in which the ſaid ferries are kept, payable to the Governor for the time being, conditioned that they will examine all waggons and carts going from this Commonwealth over the ſaid river at the reſpective ferries, which they are hereby authoriſed to do, and will not ſuffer any waggon or cart loaded wholly or in part with tobacco to paſs the ſaid ferries, or tobacco to be carried over the ſaid ferries in any other manner whatſoever, unleſs the perſon carrying ſuch tobacco or driving ſuch waggon or cart ſhall produce a certificate to the ferry-keeper from the inſpectors of ſome warehouſe within this Commonwealth, ſpecifying the marks and weights of ſuch tobacco, and that the duties impoſed thereon had been paid according to law. No perſon ſhall carry tobacco over the ſaid river in any other manner than in hogſheads of the legal ſize under the pain of forfeiting five pounds for every ſuch offence to the uſe of the informer, to be recovered by information in any Court of Record with coſts. If any ferry-keeper carry or permit to be carried over the ſaid river, any tobacco, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, is ſhall be deemed a forfeiture of his bond, and the Attorney for the Commonwealth, in the county in which ſuch ferry-keeper reſides, ſhall thereupon move for judgment for the penalty of the ſaid ferry-keeper's bond, giving ten days previous notice of ſuch motion, and the court ſhall grant judgment, and award execution in the ſame manner as againſt the collectors of the public taxes: And the ſheriff of ſuch county ſhall account to the Clerk of the County for the proceeds of ſuch execution, one moiety of which the Clerk is hereby required to pay into the treaſury in the ſame manner as other public monies, and the other moiety to the informer. Any perſon attempting to carry tobacco over the ſaid river at any other place without a certificate as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit five pounds for every ſuch offence, to be recovered by information of any court of record with coſts, and applied one moiety to the uſe of the informer, and the other moiety to the uſe of the county where ſuch attempt ſhall be made, to be applied towards leſſening the county levy.

And be it further enacted, That the naval office in Northampton county, ſhall from and after the paſſing of this Act, be kept at the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

Read three times, and paſſed the Houſe of Delegates. JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

January 4, 1787.

An Act concerning the Duties on Salt, Wine, and Malt Liquors.

BE it enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, there ſhall be paid three-pence upon every buſhel of ſalt imported into this Commonwealth, in lieu of the duty heretofore paid upon the ſaid article. *And be it further enacted*, That an additional duty ſhall be paid of four-pence per gallon on all wines, except French wines imported into this Commonwealth in bottoms belonging to French ſubjects, or citizens of the United States; and an additional duty alſo of four-pence per gallon on all beer, ale, porter, or other malt liquors imported into this Commonwealth, and not being the manufacture of any of the United States; which ſaid duties ſhall be appropriated in the ſame manner as the duty heretofore impoſed on ſalt.

An Act to impoſe certain duties.

BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, That there ſhall be paid an additional duty of two-pence per gallon on all ſpirituous liquors, ſubject by law to a duty, which ſhall be imported into this Commonwealth after the twentieth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, except French brandies imported from ſome port within the dominions of the King of France, in veſſels belonging to ſubjects of the ſaid King, or to citizens of the United States; which brandies ſo imported, ſhall, after the ſaid twentieth day of January, be duty free.

And be it alſo enacted, That three-pence a pound on all cheeſe, and ſix-pence a pound on all tea, imported into this Commonwealth, ſhall be paid after the ſaid twentieth day of January; alſo a duty of three ſhillings per hundred on all imported hemp, and four ſhillings on all imported cordage; which duties ſhall be appropriated to the payment of the intereſt of the military debt.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eigthy-ſeven, every maſter or owner of a ſhip or other veſſel, coming into this Commonwealth, ſhall pay down to the Naval-Officer with whom he enters, two ſhillings per ton on every veſſel owned wholly by citizens of this State, or the United States; three ſhillings per ton on all veſſels owned wholly by the ſubjects of any foreign power in commercial treaty with the United States; and ſix ſhillings per ton on all veſſels owned wholly, or in part, by the ſubjects of any foreign power not in commercial treaty with the United States; which ſaid tonnage ſhall be in lieu of all former tonnage heretofore impoſed, except the tonnage of ſix-pence per ton, impoſed by an act of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly, for the ſupport of a light-houſe.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Feb. 8, 1787.

LAND for Sale.

For ſale at the foot of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers's Gap in Loudon County, Virginia,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 2300 acres, very well calculated for farming.—There is on this tract nine tenements, it is well watered, with ſome improved meadow, and a large quantity of ground capable of being reclaimed and converted into good timothy meadow.—For the convenience of ſuch perſons as wiſh for a leſs quantity than is contained in this tract, we propoſe to lay it off in lots of about 150 acres each, any number of which may be purchaſed upon application.—The terms may be known by applying to the Subſcribers in Weſtmoreland County, Virginia, to Mr. THOMAS GRIGGS in Berkeley County near Charles-Town, or to Mr. JEREMIAH SANFORD near the premiſes, who will ſhew the land,

BUSHROD WASHINGTON,
CORBIN WASHINGTON.

Buſhfield, Jan. 22, 1787.

Valuable Slaves.

To be ſold on Thurſday, the 15th day of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mattox-Bridge,

TEN or FIFTEEN valuable Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and children, among whom are ſome valuable houſe-carpenters, they are part of the eſtate of Mr. FRANCIS JETT, deceaſed.—Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, and 5 per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready-money by the EXECUTORS.

Weſtmoreland County,
Jan. 22, 1787.

To be LET on Ground-rent,

SEVERAL LOTS of different dimenſions, ſituated on Duke and Royal ſtreets.—For terms apply to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HUNTER, at Dumfries, or at the Printing-Office,

Alexandria, Feb. 8, 1787.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 9th inſt. an apprentice boy, named JOHN LONG, about 17 years of age, with a remarkable ſulky look: He had on when he went away an old beaver hat newly dreſſed, brown cloth coat, fuſtian jacket with ſleeves, linſey waiſtcoat, cloth breeches and white ſtockings.—Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall receive SIXPENCE reward.

ROBERT WHITACRE.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

R. W. Aſhton and R. V. Company,

Have juſt imported and are now opening for ſale on the loweſt terms, by the piece, for caſh, crop tobacco, wheat or flour, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE broad-cloths well laid in,
Ribbons of different ſorts,
Fine cotton handkerchiefs,
Calamancoes,
Clear lawns,
Cambricks,
Gauzes,
Luſtrings and other kinds of ſilk,
Taffetas,
Umbrellas,
White ſilk ſtockings,
Silk jacket patterns,
A few pieces of brown linen,
Souchong and hyſon tea in pound caniſters,
Pepper, &c.
Alſo, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS, by wholeſale or retail.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in Loudon Coun[illegible] near Mr. Samuel Love's ſtore, an Iriſh indent[illegible]nt, named JOHN MEAGHAN, about 2[illegible] of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, very much freck[illegible] has coarſe red hair, ſpeaks faſt and broad, ſays he was bred a ſhoemaker, and that he has waited on gentlemen, can dreſs hair and manage horſes: He had on and took with him, a brown cloth coat lapelled, one red cloth waiſtcoat, one white ſhag lapelled ditto, one nankeen ditto, two pair of nankeen breeches, one fine white ſhirt, two ſtocks, one oſnaburg ſhirt, one pair of coarſe thick ſoaled ſhoes and buckles, one pair of coarſe ſtockings, and an old beaver hat.—Whoever delivers the ſaid ſervant to me, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, and if ſecured in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to one half of the above reward.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

January 18, 1787.

POETRY.

From the NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

Letter of ANNE BULLEN, *to* HENRY *the* EIGHTH.

'MID theſe lone cells, whoſe darkſome ſounds contain
The ſighs of thoſe who've ſeen a fairer day,
Where hope ne'er held her mild benignant reign,
Or e'er diffus'd a reconciling ray.

My heart beats high—the tears of ſorrow flow,
As here I muſe by Cynthia's trembling light;
Thou'ſt daſh'd my cup of joy with grief and woe,
My ſun of glory ſets in endleſs night.

Why frowns my Henry? Why o'er-cloud thy ſmiles?
Where long I've baſk'd moſt innocently gay;
What tho' ſome fairer maid thy heart beguiles,
Wound not thou mine, but do my wrongs away.

Dread monarch, once my much lov'd huſband hear
The truth demanded; ne'er expect a fault;
What ſounds prophetic tremble on my ear!
What ſighs now echo through the trembling vault!

Yes, I'll obey;—a willing truth impart;
Yet not to ſave me from the welcome dead;—
For thou ſhalt light o'er my ſtill reeking heart
The torch that leads thee to thy nuptial duſt.

Sad are the tears that recollection pours,
O'er the bright days that are for ever gone;
Think not I dread ſo much the ſtorm that tow'rs,
To purchaſe with a lie another ſun.

Beneath contentment's roof ſtill had I ſmil'd
At each glad riſing of the bluſhing morn;
Still had with roſes every hour beguil'd
Nor graſp'd the golden ſorrow with the thorn.

Still had I bleſs'd a father's ſinking years,
Clos'd his lov'd eyes, and caught his flying ſoul;
Still waſh'd his ſad remembrance with my tears,
Unmix'd with thoſe from other griefs that roll.

Nor did I think thy paſſions warmeſt beam,
Save, as the exhalations of the morn,
That ſhed a brilliant, but a tranſient gleam,
And now has left me deſtitute, forlorn.

Henry, thy Anna weeps a Monarch's frown,
Unknown before, and unexpected now;
Suſpicion's hand has ſnatch'd her from the throne,
And raſed the regal circlet from her brow.

To ſhare thy empire, but to rule thy heart,
You led me, bluſhing, to the nuptial bower;
Thine ſure 'twere then, t' avert pale envy's dart,
And ſhield my boſom from the deadly ſhower.

Thou ſoon, too ſoon, will break this earthly chain,
That binds me here to ſorrow and deſpair;
But yet, remember 'mid yon hallow'd fane,
The vows we made, remember yet, and hear.

Thou may'ſt alleviate, yet the pangs of grief;
Let juſtice then her heav'nly influence ſhed;
Bleſt is the hand that pours this laſt relief,
And I will bleſs it 'midſt the ſilent dead.

Then ſhall my guilt, or innocence be prov'd,
Thy conſcience ſatisfied, and malice cruſh'd,
Then ſhalt thou claſp the maid thou long haſt lov'd,
And in the tomb my every woe be huſh'd.

Ne'er for another has my boſom heav'd,
For thee alone I've rais'd the heart-felt ſigh;
For thee alone the flowers of love I've wreath'd,
Yet, for another, I muſt bleed! muſt die!

Stain not the lov'd Eliza of my ſoul,
With the remembrance of ſo foul a deed;
Leſt the Almighty's ſleeping thunders roll,
And wreak their heav'nly vengeance on thy head.

Ah! now my ſorrows freſhen in my heart,
And ſad reflection lifts the ſour-felt ſigh;
None but the wounded know where lies the ſmart,
None but the dying know what 'tis to die.

When death ſhall ope to all the clay-cold tomb,
And final ruin break from nature's chain;
When thou ſhalt tremble, and expect thy doom,
And anarchy reſume its wonted reign.

May the Almighty o'er thy wounded heart,
The balm of pity, and forgiv'neſs pour;
Ages of happineſs, and joy impart;
My innocence appear, nor dread thy power.

Henry! O, grant this laſt, this ſole deſire,
Let not the blood of innocence be ſpilt;
This boon my fainting, cloſing eyes require,
Add not another murder to thy guilt.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Woollens.

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have juſt imported per the ſhip Waſhington,
AN additional aſſortment of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 coſt, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.
Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the Subſcribers for ſhares in the Company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the Board, that unleſs the payment firſt called for of 5 per cent. and the ſecond of 2½ per cent. on each ſhare, are made to the Treaſurer by the firſt of March next; the third of 10 per cent. by the firſt of April next, and the fourth of 10 per cent. by the firſt of May next, they will proceed to make immediate ſale of the ſhares agreeable to law.—And for the information of ſuch perſons as have not made themſelves acquainted with the directions of the law in this caſe, the Board think proper to inform them that "if ſuch ſale does not produce the full ſum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforeſaid, with the incidental charges, the ſaid Preſident and Directors or a majority of them, may, in the name of the Company ſue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the caſe; and the ſaid purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as if the ſaid ſale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor."—And it is expected that thoſe who have it in their power will make their payments as early as poſſible, that the Board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigor.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, Jun. Secretary.
Jan. 3, 1787.

To be Sold,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as reviſed by the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Chriſt Church, Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21ſt of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewiſe be had at the ſtore of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Frederickſburg.

Alſo a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.
Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,
A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE upon St. Aſaph-ſtreet between Prince and Duke ſtreets.—To be Leaſed in fee-ſimple, ſundry LOTS of LAND of various dimenſions and advantageouſly ſituated in different parts of the town.—Immediate poſſeſſion may be had of the premiſes.—For terms inquire of
CHARLES LEE.
Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.
P. S. To be ſold or let in fee-ſimple the LOT and HOUSES where I live.

Joſeph Delarue,

Juſt from Paris,
OFFERS his Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the adjacent Country, as a Scourer of Silks, Chintzes, and woollen Cloths, and gives a new Gloſs to them.—His Terms are moderate, and he may be found at Mr. Auguſtus Delarue's Houſe.
Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

SINCE the burning of my tavern on the 12th of September, I have fitted another houſe for that purpoſe, where any gentleman travelling through this place may again be well accommodated; and as for my ſtables they are equal if not ſuperior to any in the State.—Any gentleman that will favor me with their cuſtom may rely on a faithful acknowledgement, by their humble ſervant,
WILLIAM M'DANIEL.
Dumfries, Nov. 24, 1786.

To be ſold on Monday the 12th day of March next, being Loudon court-day, at about one o'clock, in the Court-Houſe yard,

THAT valuable FARM, leaſed for three lives by CATESBY COCKE to JOHN DEWIT.—All three of the lives are ſtill in being, as may be manifeſted on the day of ſale.—This farm is within one mile of the town of Leeſburg, on the public road leading from that to Cox's mill.—At the ſame time will be ſold a valuable half acre LOT in the ſaid town, known by number 35.—The title is indiſputable and poſſeſſion will be given immediately.—Twelve months credit will be allowed and bond and good ſecurity required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.
ALEXANDER COOPER,
ROBERT LYLE.
Jan. 2, 1787.

William Hunter, ju

Has for ſale the following articles, for caſh, tobacco, flour or genſeng
LISBON wine in pipes and qu caſks,
Teneriff ditto in pipes,
Mountain ditto in buts,
Brandy in pipes,
Hyſon tea in cheſts,
Earthen ware in crates well aſſorted,
Glaſs ditto in ditto,
Nails by the caſk,
Liverpool ſalt,
Scots barley in kegs,
And a variety of DRY-GOODS.
Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

THE ſhip UNION, Ca SULLIVAN, now port, will take in TOB L'ORIENT.—For terms a HOOE and HAR
Alexandria, October 31, 1786.

To be RENTED for one or more ye
A CONVENIENT DWELLING-H agreeably ſituated on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, b Wolf and Wilkes ſtreets, with two rooms and two above, and the LOT on which it containing half an acre.—Alſo, for ſale or NEGRO WENCH accuſtomed to houſe w Alſo, to be ſold two or three LOTS, ag ſituated on Duke-ſtreet, and a few acres of within 800 or 400 yards of the town, ſubje moderate ground-rent.—The above property rented and ſold on eaſy terms, by appl RICHARD ARELL, DAVID ARELL, or LIAM HUNTER, Sen.
Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

William Buddicom

Has for ſale the following articles, for caſh or produce,
A PARCEL of Liverpool blown in bags of four buſhels each and looſe dozen of London Porter, ſeveral pieces of cheſter Velvets, Velverets and Thicklex, Ma Quilting, Muſlinets, Checks, Hats, aſſorted both for houſe and ſhip uſe, Oakum, Iron Po Quadrants, Hatters' Trimmings, &c.—He thoſe gentlemen who have any demands a to come and ſettle; and moſt earneſtly requ who ſtand indebted to him either by bond account, to ſettle the ſame, as no fu dulgence can be given.
Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

A Variety of Ladies

BAN-BOXE

To be Sold at the Printing-Offic
Alexandria, Jan. 24, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD
RAN away laſt night from the Potomack pany, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICH MACKEY, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 high, well made, ſhort black hair, blue-gra marked with the ſmall-pox, a ſcar on his fo and another on the left ſide of his neck, and four countenance: He had on when he went a white fearnaught jacket with one pocket the right ſide, white kerſey overalls, coarſe country ſhoes, and oſnaburg ſhirt, but ma ſtolen other clothes.—It is ſuppoſed he went with PATRICK ROWELEN, a freeman, feet nine inches high, well made, ſhort fa ſmooth faced, and a good countenance: He brown jacket lined with red baize, and gra overalls.—He had two paſſes ſigned by Jam one for himſelf and the other for James Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecu in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, if taken 10 miles from home TEN DOLLA if taken at a greater diſtance, the above rew reaſonable charges if brought home.
RICHARDSON STU
Great-Falls of Potomack, Dec. 26, 178

To be LET or SOLD,
A THREE-STORY well fi FRAMED HOUSE, with a com kitchen, &c. ſituate on a corner lot on Prin Union ſtreets, which commands a delight pleaſing proſpect, well calculated for a ſtore vern.——Alſo, to be let for one year or a ſ years, the HOUSE I dwell in, with all its tenances.—For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM WA
Alexandria, Jan. 25, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEO RICHARDS and COMPANY, at Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully rec this Paper,——and where Printing is p with Care and Expedition.